The BOOKMARK

The Library
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Issued quarterly as a library service
in the interests of
the University Community

Volume 4 December, 1951 Number 2

LIBRARY BUILDING NEEDS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

PRELIMINARY STUDIES

(25 July, 1951)

CONTENTS

PART I

Page

LIBRARY BUILDING NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSIDERATIONS 30
UNIVERSITY-LIBRARY CONSIDERATIONS 34
LIBRARY FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES 36
SPECIFICATIONS
- Audio-Visual Department 43
- Bibliography Room 1 43
- Book Stacks and Stack Areas 2 44
- Browsing-Reading Lounge 3 44
- Circulation Desk and Lobby Area 4 45
- Display and Exhibit Space 5 46
- Documents Room 6 46
- Elevators 47
- Library Office Suite 7 47
- Library Staff Lounge 8 49
- Map Collection 9 49
- Micro Materials Room 10 50
- Museum 11 50
- Public Card Catalog Area 4 51
- Public Typing Rooms 12 52
- Receiving and Shipping Room 13 52
- Seminar Rooms 14 53
- Special Collections Room 15 53
- Storage Rooms 16 54
- Study Carrels 17 55
- Study Room 18 56
- Technical Processes Rooms 19 56
APPENDIX I - Present Library Space 57
APPENDIX II- Reader-Stack Space by Subject Divisions . . . 58

PART II

SALMAGUNDI 62

NEW BOOK ACCESSIONS 64

BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION

The report set forth on the pages following, together with the detailed specifications to be considered in planning a new library building at the University of Idaho, derives from many months of serious study, objective analysis and continuous conference by Mr. Thorp, Technical Processes; Mr. Webbert, Readers Services, and the Librarian. The purpose has been to prepare for the Board of Regents and the Administration a study of the library building needs which deserve careful attention and which may be useful as a point of departure for further thinking and discussion on the subject.

The basic ideas contained in this study, if put into steel and concrete, would give to the University a highly satisfying and serviceable structure for a long time to come. We are mindful that the ideal is seldom if ever realized completely and that along the way there will have to be compromises. In spite of this necessity, we hope that it will be possible to retain the basic proposals that are so essential to proper and efficient library function.

The specifications relating to areas and to space desired for the varied library activities are projected in terms of our probable needs over the next twenty-five to fifty years. It is important to keep this in mind. Depending upon the legislative appropriation for the purpose, they can be scaled downward if necessary. On the other hand, for areas that are to be permanently located and which cannot be easily enlarged in the future, such as the public lobby, service center and technical processes areas, the specifications as outlined in the studies should be closely adhered to.

We have carefully avoided at this time insistence upon definite location of functional units for two reasons: (1) We do not yet know the shape and size of the building which may be erected and cannot, therefore, project definite locations until an architect is appointed and submits preliminary sketches; and (2) Size of the appropriation may circumscribe or even eliminate some of the services we have projected in the Study. However, some, such as the service center, technical processes, and card catalog are so closely interrelated and interdependent that it is mandatory to plan them coterminous if library functions are to have meaning.

And finally it should be stressed that in making a study of building needs, we tried to envisage a structure that combined the elements of functional unity, efficient service and good economy - a building simply conceived that would fully meet the needs of students and scholars for many years to come. Our studies pointed up the need for a building that would in fact become the heritage and workshop of all those who pass through its doors to read, to study and to learn.

Lee Zimmerman
Librarian

THE BOOKMARK

Volume IV December, 1951 Number 2

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

Exterior

A new library building for the University of Idaho should be not only beautiful in its design but also utilitarian and functional in concept. The modern library building is a very complex structure to plan and construct. Fundamentally the library exists to perform definite functions and in order to perform them satisfactorily, the physical structure must make it possible for the library to achieve its purposes. Admittedly it is difficult to delineate these functions and their interrelationships and later transpose them into steel, brick and concrete. Nevertheless, it must be attempted if the structure is to be at all satisfactory.

The educational process is dynamic, never static. No one can predict accurately the educational trends of tomorrow; therefore, the general overall plan of the building should be completely flexible and adaptable so as to permit the library to meet the uncertain demands of the future. The building should be large enough for present needs and for at least twenty-five to fifty years in the future. Formerly, library buildings were universally infamous for their rigid unadaptability to changing needs, functions, and demands. If it is to be constructed in units spread out over a period of years, the architect's plan should definitely project the building in terms of the whole. In this way the relationship of the units can be comprehended prior to erection so that main entrances, elevators, lobbies, stairways, etc. can be permanently established. It should be designed, both outside and inside, so that when a second or a third unit is constructed the building can be expanded at low cost with a minimum of interruption of library services and without compromising the appearance of the building, which should be both sightly and easily integrated.

The growing acceptance of the modular form of construction in the library field has remedied, to a great extent, the near-impossibility of rearranging or adding new units. Modular buildings or additions to present buildings are now planned or have been erected at the University of San Francisco, University of Iowa, Princeton University, Washington State College, University of Oregon (new addition), Arizona State College (Tempe), North Dakota State College, University of Portland, Southern Illinois University, M.I.T., University of North Carolina Women's College, Rice Institute, as well as many others.

The ideal arrangement is for the building to face north and east so as to provide as much natural light as possible. A northern exposure would be best because it offers the least variation in light intensity. A southern or western exposure will require the constant use of blinds or draperies both of which are undesirable. The Library is not concerned with the exterior form other than to stress that the architectural style should not be allowed to determine the interior nor require an excessive share of the available building funds.

Many university and college libraries in the past have been constructed as buildings primarily to be seen. Such buildings have been wasteful of funds and impossible to use conveniently and efficiently. The Library staff is strong in its conviction that monumentalism is not desirable in a library building.

The main entrance should be at or near ground level on Line street. All entrances, whether main or ancillary, should be planned to converge at the main loan desk and public lobby. In a climate such as ours, where sudden changes of temperature frequently produce ice-coated steps and accidents, level approaches should be seriously considered. All new libraries recently erected are tending to eliminate the elevated entrance. Entrance at sidewalk level is now considered essential. Materials that must be brought into a building on wheeled trucks or other small vehicles and the needs of disabled patrons - those using crutches or those having other impediments to climbing - encourage the elimination of raised entrances.

Interior

Modular Building - Flexibility of Design

The general over-all interior plan should project a building that will serve effectively the educational program at Idaho and a building in which library operations can be carried on with maximum efficiency and economy. If a large enough building can be erected to provide housing for non-library activities, it should be accepted that the Library itself has a primary claim on the space in the building and that inclusion of other campus units should never interfere with the proper planning and organization of library service functions.

The old conventional pattern of constructing a library into fixed reading rooms, work rooms, and separate stack areas, is no longer regarded as good library planning if the building is to be functional and flexible. Permanent multitier book stacks should not be constructed, at least in the first unit, and interior partitions should be made removable and interchangeable whenever required. This implies a modular type of building. In a modular building the ceiling heights will be uniform and considerably lower than those found in the traditional library building. They should be approximately eight feet six inches. Monumental high ceilings were designed primarily to provide fresh air and to impress the visitor. Today, high ceilings are no longer necessary in libraries whi can be equipped with ventilating apparatus that will change the air in the building every four minutes if desired.

Columns in the building can be spaced uniformly and used interchangeably as end posts for either movable walls or for free standing book shelves. All space between the modules can be adapted at will to any general or special library function. The advantage of this concept is its flexibility, which allows for complete rearrangement of the reading rooms or other areas to meet new needs as they may subsequently arise. In the traditional type of building it was not possible to do this because the erection pattern was definitely fixed, and functional areas such as reference, periodicals, processing, and office rooms, book stacks and carrels were permanently located. A fixed building cannot be altered and, as changing library needs arise, this type of building becomes functionally out-of-date.

Weight-Loads

It is assumed that the building to be erected will be of fire-proof construction and that the floors will be made uniformly strong enough to accomodate the maximum weight of book stacks in any part of the building. In the modular type of construction, later changes in arrangement may bring about shifts in the

stack areas; all floors, consequently, should be constructed to carry maximum weight loads, and the supporting columns to carry the cumulative load of all floors, including floors, if any, to be added at a later date.

Conduits

In this connection it is recommended that heat, air, electricity, telephone and water conduits be placed in columns and in hollow ceilings, thereby eliminating the maze of exposed pipes and ducts that have disfigured many older buildings. New modular library buildings, as well as many of the new federal buildings planned by the U. S. Buildings Administration, are using columns and ceilings for these conduits. If radiators must be used, they should be recessed.

Interior Arrangements - Simplicity

The interior arrangements should be characterized by a high degree of simplicity. The greater the number of rooms and floors the library contains, the greater will be the unit cost of library service. Many internal divisions can and should be made by arrangements of furniture and stacks instead of walls. The open interior parts of the building should reflect dignity, charm and repose, while the working areas for the staff should be made pleasing, efficient, comfortable and conducive to good morale. The interior decorations should not involve complex mouldings, engaged columns or pilasters. All undesirable features should be avoided such as spacious halls, long narrow reading rooms, narrow high windows, grand stairways and unnecessarily large lobbies.

General Atmosphere

Provision should be made for large, pleasing, comfortable, well-lighted reading rooms for faculty and students who have occasion to use reference, cultural, recreational and research materials or required reading for classroom assignments and through which the use of books and the library atmosphere as a whole can become an inspiration and a stimulus to real education. Bright, varied color schemes or decorative treatment should be used to avoid monotony and uniformity. In book stack areas, for instance, the familiar olive green and gray enamels on steel might well give way to brighter colors such as yellow. The University of California's new library annex uses canary yellow and similar colors for stacks. The lighter colors on stacks not only relieve monotony but also reflect much more light, and absorb much less, than the usual colors.

Temperature Control

The building should be air conditioned for the preservation of printed matter and for the protection of the heavy investment of public funds running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The most destructive elements of books are excessive humidity, dryness and dust. Humidity is relatively high in our long rai autumns and springs, and low in our short periods of cold and heat. Such extrem are destructive to the paper and binding of books. Over a long enough period the paper will disintegrate beyond repair. If the cost of air conditioning of the building is too high in relation to available funds, the architect might consider other expedients leading to the partial regulation and control of temperatures within the building. Lacking sufficient funds for air conditioning at the time of erection, the building should be planned for its subsequent installation.

Intercommunication System

In the modern library of today with its interdependence upon other divisions, it is necessary to install a modern intercommunication system, for prompt, efficient, and economic service. The same holds for communications between the

Library and the rest of the campus. The usual arrangement is direct telephone connection for outside communication and an inter-communication system for phoning within the building. A system combining these two, with a provision for "holds" on calls, might be considered.

Acoustics

The architect needs to give this problem special attention. All noises between areas should be eliminated. Ceilings, floors, and walls should be acoustically treated. For the best results either rubber tile or cork flooring should be used in preference to linoleum, marble or asphalt tile.

Lighting

The provision of light being a general architectural problem common to all public buildings, little need be said here except with reference to the total. Various kinds of lighting should be used in relation to need. Fluorescent lighting with louvers is one type of effective lighting. Medical standards are still almost entirely lacking, but on the basis of engineer's estimates, it appears that the light available for reading and work anywhere in the building should have a "shakedown" intensity of 25 foot candles without any sharp contrast. Floor lamps are desirable in the recreational reading-browsing room. Plenty of control switches are essential. Master switches for each service are important.

Elevators

A freight elevator will be required near the outside unloading ramp for the internal use of the staff in transporting heavy material from floor to floor. One or more self-operating passenger elevators for the use of faculty and handicapped students should be installed at various points in the building.

Toilet Facilities

A sufficient number should be installed on each floor for men and women. All lavatories should have sound-proof construction and be finished in pastel tones.

Public Telephones

At least one pay station phone booth should be installed on each floor for the convenience of library users. Small out-of-the-way alcoves could be utilized for this purpose.

Public Drinking Fountains

In a large building comprising many floors an adequate number of drinking fountains should be installed at various points in hallways to serve the many hundreds of people who will be in the building or passing through during every hour of the day.

* * *

* *

*

UNIVERSITY-LIBRARY CONSIDERATIONS

The planning of a library building for the University of Idaho poses, at the start, two basic questions:

1. What, precisely, are the challenges which the University Library must meet and the character of the services it must render to faculty and students?

2. What kind of a library building program is planned to meet the challenges and service needs of faculty and students.

Qualitative Factors

The University of Idaho Library is now, and will probably continue to be within the clearly foreseeable future, a library contributing to four university functions:

- Education of a large undergraduate student body in the field of liberal arts.

- Education and training of a student body in technical schools and colleges.

- Graduate work in liberal arts and the professional schools leading to the master's degree.

- Research done by faculty and extension workers in support of, and assistance to, the industries of the state.

Since our student body is, and always has been so largely undergraduate, it follows that the support of the undergraduate program is the library's primary function. This function would be relatively simple to fulfill if the entire undergraduate body were in Liberal Arts, but since a large segment is registered in technical schools and colleges, the obligations of the library on the undergraduate level become more complex.

By and large, the same materials which serve the various undergraduate divisions also support the graduate work for the master's degree, with two differences: additional material required for research must be available, and, the use of materials by graduate students is much more intensive. This fact is important in planning reading and study areas in the library. Similar to the research requirements for graduate students are those for the university's research program, but with a different emphasis: the program is largely in technical and industrial areas.

There is one possible future development for which definite planning cannot now be made, but which must be considered: the setting up of a doctoral program, at least for some departments or divisions of the university. This is at present under consideration. If such a program is adopted it would necessitate the acquisition of a considerable body of required research materials and would obviously influence the library program.

Quantitative Factors

For some years the university has had a student body of between 3,000 and 4,000 students. This enrollment figure is perhaps "normal" on the basis of the present population of the state. If the economy is not disturbed either by war or depression, a gradual increase from the present 3,000 figure to 4,000 or 5,000 in the next 15 to 20 years may be anticipated. Another world war might result first in a reduction, and then a heavy increase in the student body. A depression would probably accelerate the normal increase. Enrollment of "war babies", beginning about 1959, must also be considered. Another factor that might tend rapidly to increase student registration would be an extensive industrial development within the state. It would appear, therefore, that on the basis of present knowledge, the Library must serve in its new building approximately 3,000 or more students at the start and ultimately in the next 15 or 20 years perhaps as many as 5,000 or more.

Some such estimate, even though incorrect and subject to correction by the Administration, is necessary in planning adequate seating. However, there are several other factors besides total enrollment which will have some bearing upon seating capacity. It will be influenced also by the character of the main library collection in relation to other departmental collections located in other buildings on the campus; and by the number and location to the library of other available study and recreational facilities.

In the first instance there are no departmental libraries on the campus and none are contemplated. In the second, Idaho is primarily a residential university. Most of its students live on the edge of or inside a compact campus. A great many students can be expected to study in their rooms, particularly those who do not require the use of library materials in their work. In the third, a number of campus buildings contain small reading rooms which, collectively, accomodate a good number of readers. These facilities may tend to reduce the number of readers who might otherwise have to be accomodated in the library's reading rooms. Therefore, the maximum estimates of a seating capacity of up to 50% of enrollment do not necessarily hold for this institution. The maximum seating capacity need probably not exceed 30% which, in terms of our present registration, would provide for 950 students. In terms of a future enrollment of 5,000 the same percentage would accommodate 1,500 readers at one time.

* * *

* *

*

LIBRARY FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES

Teaching and Research

The University of Idaho Library is both a teaching and a research library. Probably because of the undergraduate status of the great majority of our students, the teaching function will be the principal one; but the research function, though quantitatively the lesser one, has an important place in the work of the university and the development of its library. Particularly in connection with the university's research, the library will need to maintain its collection of governmental publications and documents, local, state, national, and international; will need to increase and emphasize its serial holdings and collect other media of communication (except those under the jurisdiction of the other departments on the campus): microfilms, microcards, maps, manuscripts, etc. Research will also call for the enlargement of the reference and bibliography collections and the increased use of interlibrary loans, and other interlibrary services.

Central Versus Departmental Libraries

The limited library income, the size of the student body, and the compactness of the campus all point up the need for a single central library on this campus. Any other arrangement here would have the effect of increasing costs of library service, and lowering its quality. Branch and departmental libraries would require added library personnel, extensive duplication of collections, fewer hours when library service would be available, heavier loss of materials, and greater inconvenience to patrons who needed materials that were dispersed at various points on the campus.

Departmentalization of the centralized collection must also be kept at a minimum for similar reasons: each separately housed collection requires added personnel, ups the cost of administration and increases the inconvenience to the general user. There are two types of threats to a centralized system: (1) Various university departments frequently desire to set up in a separate area or alcove, apart from the general collection, the materials relating to their specialized field; and (2) donors who give to the University special collections frequently insist that their collections be housed and administered separately. Over a period of time, the actual cost of administration can exceed the value of the collection itself, unless the latter is unusual or rare. The Library already has one special collection which will be housed separately and apart from the general collection. No additional separate collection rooms should be encouraged. Provision can be made to house subsequent gift collections jointly with the Library's present special collection.

Open Access to Materials

It is to be hoped that in the planning of a new library building there will be general agreement on the desirability of the open access form of service in which books, readers and stacks are jointly intermingled. The acceptance of this form of service means that there will be no conventional stack units installed. Instead stack units will be free standing on reading room floors.

Hours of Opening

Hours of opening are an influencing factor in the planning of a building. On a residential campus such as ours, maximum hours of opening should obtain.

As it will require approximately a personnel of two or three at each service point or, put another way, the equivalent of 80 to 120 working hours each calendar week (40 hours), it is essential that the number of service points be kept to a minimum. Simplicity of control and strategic location of service points are necessary.

Except for bound and classified materials, the special materials of music will presumably not come under the library's jurisdiction. The recently constructed music building will no doubt have facilities for the handling of records and other materials belonging in that category. However, the close relationship existing between library materials and those administered by the audio-visual department, though a separate agency, imposes cooperation at numerous points. This department should share quarters with the library in the interests of an integrated service. Unquestionably the audio-visual service is one that is likely to grow rapidly in the near future.

Forms of Library Organization

In the traditional library the pattern of organization has tended to divide into a number of separate departments along lines such as periodicals, documents pamphlets, microfilms, newspapers, reference, etc. This arrangement has not bee without some advantage but it has interfered with the subject-approach to knowledge requiring the student and scholar to run down the literature in his field at numerous library points.

In contradictinction to the traditional, a more recent concept of organizing library materials by subject or division has met with growing acceptance. Under a divisional arrangement, all relevant materials, regardless of their phys cal form, would be located with that subject. For example, a divisional reading room for the social sciences, for pure and applied science, or for the humanitie would not only bring together books in those broad fields but also periodicals, reference books and other related materials. The scholar working in each area would then have quick and convenient access to all forms of material related t his work.

Convincing arguments can be made in support of either type of organization, depending upon the point of view, local conditions, type of university, the educational program and related factors. In the opinion of the Library, arrangement of the collection by subject or division, rather than by form, is to be desired at this institution with perhaps some modifications for the library's special collection and documents. The documents collection, for example, which is not cataloged but is instead shelved in accordance with the U. S. Superintendent of Documents classification system, involves special problems of administration and cannot very well be broken up. The cost of cataloging nearly 500,000 documents would be enormous and cannot be contemplated.

Two or three divisional reading rooms, depending upon the size of the floor areas and shape of the building, are desired. A separate room for documents may not be necessary, depending first upon the availability of space within one of the reading rooms where it might be administered, or, second, the grouping together in one area the various specialized collections and services including, besides documents, maps, Pacific Northwest-Day collections, student browsing lounge, study room, and possibly a current periodical room. All of these services might, with proper planning, be administered from one central control poin

Divisional Reading Rooms

The size of the ground and floor areas and the shape of the building will determine the kind and number of subject or divisional reading rooms. If three

such rooms are necessary one should be given over to Humanities which, in terms of the Dewey classification, comprise the 000's - General Works; the 100's - Philosophy and Psychology; the 200's - Religion; the 400's - Language; the 700's - Fine Arts and the 800's - Literature. The Library's Humanities holdings make up approximately 37% of the present book collection. In addition, 28% of the periodical collection are in the Humanities. Together this represents for Humanities 35½% of total holdings.

The second subject division reading room would be devoted to the Social Sciences - the 300's, and History - the 900's. This group represents 34% of the library's book collection. A total of 14½% of the Library's periodical collection is in the Social Sciences. On the basis of combined holdings this is 27%.

The third reading and study room would contain books on Science and Technology - the 500's and 600's. In this group are approximately 29% of the book collection and 45½% of the periodical collection or, jointly, 37½% of the Library's total holdings.

If space limitations or physical arrangements inhibit the organization of three separate subject division rooms, then two - the Humanities and the Social Sciences - could probably be combined into one very large room - each having its own separate area- while Science and Technology would be provided for in a smaller room.

Stacks and Stack Space

If all the books of this library, excluding only the special collections, documents and newspapers, were shelved on uniform stacks similar to our newest ones, it is probable that they would occupy between 8500 and 9000 square feet of stack floor. In 20 years, at the normal rate of growth for American college and universities, it is estimated that 20,000 square feet will be required to house the book and periodical collections. Regardless of the arrangement, whether they are spread out on the reading space floors or piled tier on tier within a stack tower, the requirements are the same.

This computation assumes the following: stacks will be 7 shelves high, except where tall periodicals interfere, in which case they will average 6 shelves in height. Shelves will be 3 feet long, compartments, double faced, will be approximately 19 inches wide at the base; ranges of 5 or 6 compartments will be surrounded by 36" aisles.

If aisles are wider or more numerous, more space will be necessary; if narrower or less numerous, less space will be necessary.

Because of the higher reflecting power and more cheerful appearance, light colored enamels, aluminum and blond wood should be considered for stacks. Stack aisle lights which throw most of the light to each side, and downward, are essential and the intervals between them should not exceed 90".

Reading Area Approaches

The divisional or subject reading areas should be connected with and entered through the service center. Relatively easy vertical and horizontal access from reading areas to service center and visa versa, are required. There must be convenient access to typing rooms, carrels, faculty studies, seminar rooms, special collections and toilets. Staff service points must be advantageously placed to provide visual observation and control of access and exit.

Traffic in Subject Reading Areas

As there will be considerable traffic to, from, and through these areas, good controls must be provided. Not only will readers be entering and leaving continuously, but also pages who will be running down books called for at the service center. This traffic should be directed and controlled to prevent disturbance of readers.

Service Center

The service center is the real nerve center of the library. It is oriented around patrons, printed materials, inquiries, ideas in transit, and directs and controls the flow of people and materials. The service center is, of course, the point of departure for all areas within the library. It is also the user's guide to the library's resources. At the card catalog he can discover whether a desired publication is in the library and, if so, where it may be found. He can visit the bibliography room for locating sources, especially by subject, obtain guidance and information from a reference librarian, charge out books he wants at the loan desk, and enter a nearby divisional reading room to examine them.

Routes to all parts of the library will begin at the service center. Corridors, stairways and elevators route the traffic to the reading areas, to administrative offices, and toilet rooms and to the staff work areas. Exit from the library will also be through the service center. Adequate controls, therefore, must be set up at and operated from this center. Vital and effective controls here, also at sub-centers, are especially important if access to the library's materials is, more or less, on an unrestricted basis. The planning and administration of satisfactory controls is a difficult problem. There must be no by-passes through service center controls. Emergency exits must, of course, be provided, but they should be planned for use only in case of emergencies.

The service center is just as important for the staff as it is for patrons. Not only do loan librarians record loans here, reference librarians supply information and assist patrons in the use of library materials, but here also catalog librarians are developing an up-to-minute card catalog; loan librarians are checking in new or returned materials and dispatching them to their assigned locations. Documents librarians are receiving and filing new material. Telephone calls are handled, mailing notices of varying kinds are addressed and sent out. In close proximity to this center there should also be exhibit cases and bulletin boards containing exhibits and announcements. In short, just as the library is so often said to be the hub of the university wheel, the service center itself can be called the hub of the library itself - a center within a center.

Technical Staff Area

The flow of library materials very largely controls the location of the working areas for those members of the staff identified with the acquisition and processing of library materials. Acquisitions and cataloging are clearly floor functions. The motivation of library operations dictates a very close physical tie-up with the service center or main lobby where the public card catalog is located. As this Library would probably continue its operations in a new building with only one shelf list and main card catalog, the necessity for close relationship between technical processes and the main service center is imperative.

Special Collections

In addition to the documents collection previously noted, the University now has and must provide for: (1) Idaho State publications; also publications

of private agencies and organizations within the state; (2) a small rare book collection; (3) the Day collection and Pacific Northwest history material; (4) miscellaneous university materials, pictures and clippings. Special collections such as these, requiring additional security and control, should be located near a service center if at all possible.

Micro Materials

It is expected that the future will bring about a rapidly increasing use of micro materials. Previous experience in its handling and storage is wanting, but no new library building that is being planned today can afford to ignore the profound influence and far-reaching significance which this new development will probably have upon library administration tomorrow.

The University library has at present very little micro material. It can be stored in a very small area. This is not likely to be the case ten or twenty years from now. It is important therefore to plan within the reading room areas close to the service center adequate storage for a large body of micro materials. In this storage area, booths and chairs for those using micro readers should be provided.

Not in this room, but somewhere in the building - possibly in close proximity to the Audio-Visual Department - or newspaper storage room - an area should be held in reserve for a micro reproduction room if or when it may be expedient to microfilm newspapers in the library's collection.

Map Collection

The Library has a collection of 55,000 maps or more. This collection can be administered in two ways. It may be placed in the divisional reading rooms divided according to type - geological maps in the Science Reading Room, political maps in the Social Science Reading Room - or it may be placed in a room by itself. The latter arrangement might facilitate handling as the maps are not classified like books. Now that the publication of army maps is about completed growth of the library's map collection will be considerably retarded. Only limited controls need be envisaged for the administration of this collection.

Library Office Suite

A unit comprising two administrative offices and an adjoining secretarial office and reception room are needed. This suite should be pleasingly furnished and be located close to the main service center, preferably, and in the vicinity of Technical Processes. If space does not permit its location here, it may be placed in other suitable areas readily accessible to the public.

Adjacent to and tied in with this suite a library staff conference room is needed for staff members. A long table, and chairs to seat twenty to thirty people, would be needed. This room will be used also for consultation with faculty members for the examination of varied types of incoming material, especially large oversized folios and maps that can be spread out for examination on the table.

Staff Lounge

An attractive, pleasant staff lounge for both men and women would meet a real need. A staff lounge is a traditional feature of all library buildings, at least of the larger ones, and should contain in addition to comfortable seating, an adjoining kitchenette or galley, sink and running water. The staff needs a lounge room during their fifteen minute rest period and for a luncheon room during the noon hour for those who carry lunches. This room can be placed anywhere in the building, where space permits.

Storage Rooms

Storage rooms are a requisite and should be planned for the new building. One is very large room for the storage of newspapers, particularly for Idaho newspapers, containing bins built around the walls from floor to ceiling as well as floor stacks. It is anticipated that the Library may begin the acquisition of as many as 50 files of Idaho papers. There will also be the problem of storing here the files of various metropolitan dailies such as the Portland Oregonian, Spokane Spokesman Review, Salt Lake Tribune, as well as others.

The other is a somewhat smaller room for the temporary storage of gift collections, large and small, waiting to be cataloged; for copies of duplicate materials that may be wanted later, especially older reference works; for titles which, while apparently obsolete, would be retained for the time being; for loose pamphlets and fugitive materials of every description. A furniture and equipment storage room, and one for poster and display material are needed.

Location of these rooms would be best in the basement level. Inside rooms without windows would be satisfactory for the purpose.

Special Services

There are a number of special services to be considered and provided for in the planning of a new library building. Among the more important are the following:

1. Reserved Books and Study Room

It is an accepted fact that of the total library attendance at one time, the majority of users, as high as two-thirds, are either reading reserved books - the simplest form of library service - or they are studying texts or note books. This group requires for the most part only seating space. Because of its large number, its continual coming and going, the constant talking that stems from cooperative or group study, a considerable amount of noise and commotion obtains at all times. This condition affects adversely those engaged in difficult reading who need an atmosphere conducive to concentration.

A general undergraduate study area or reserve book room should be planned for this group. Its creation would free the divisional reading rooms of undesirable disturbance and would provide the serious student with optimum study conditions. Only limited controls need be planned. Provision of a room such as this has the added merit of reducing the number of seats required in the divisional reading rooms.

2. Audio-Visual

Since the Audio-Visual Department is so closely related to field services and university extension and will be engaged in the distribution of audio-visual materials throughout the state, additional space for this agency might be allocated for the storage and handling of book materials which may be needed in support of extension courses. Space also should be provided for a lecture room with projection booth.

3. Museum

The Library has at present a very small collection of museum pieces which have been given to the University. A special room or alcove should be planned to house this collection. The size of the room required will depend largely upon whether museum holdings now housed in other departments such as Geology, Forestry,

and Biological Sciences, are to be housed jointly with the Library's small collection. If so, a good-sized room may be required; otherwise, if the collection is to remain a separate collection of historical miscellany, a small sized room would probably suffice.

4. Browsing Room Lounge

The book needs and iterests of graduate students and faculty seem to have first call on university libraries while those of undergraduate students tend to be neglected or subordinated. One of the most important obligations of the University Library is to bring books and students together informally; to stimulate reading interests and to develop good as well as regular reading habits. There is a real need for a recreational reading lounge where a small collection of well chosen books and current, popular periodicals and newspapers can be placed for the convenience of patrons. The browsing alcove in our present building is popular widely used. People in colleges and universities are constant readers and need a lounge- like type of room for relaxed reading. In the new building a large comfortably furnished room for casual reading should be planned to contain shelving for several thousand books and current periodicals. This room should be furnished with lounge-type chairs, rugs, floor lamps, ash trays, and soft, pleasing drapes. The atmosphere should be aesthetically pleasing and as comfortable for reading as possible. Smoking should be permitted.

5. Faculty Studies and Carrels

The number of study carrels required in the new building will of course, depend upon several factors - number of graduate students, character and extent of faculty research and the organization of library materials for use. Experience in the present building has indicated that carrels are used only from one-fourth to one-third of the time each day that the library is open. Carrels may be built anywhere between three and five feet square depending upon size of the building and available funds. They may be installed either on an outside or inside location. If placed in an outer location, the small individual windows may interfere with architectural harmony and may step up building costs. The interior location is entirely suitable with proper light and ventilation and has the advantage of utilizing fringe space. Closed in carrels are to be preferred over the open-type and should be sound-proof, for students using typewriters in their work. They might also be provided with locks.

A few faculty studies might also be considered for faculty members who are engaged in serious research. Larger than carrels, they provide better facilities and the freer movement which the carrels lack. Smoking should be permitted if legally permissable.

6. Seminar Rooms

A few seminar rooms would meet a need, at present limited, where the faculty member could meet his graduate classes and where a small group collection of books could be placed for short periods for laboratory use. These rooms should be sound proofed and wired for projectors. At the ends where they join, a small projection booth should be set up with openings to serve both rooms. Projection screens would be hung on the opposite end walls. Each room should be furnished with a long table, and chairs for ten to twelve students.

* * *

* *

SPECIFICATIONS

AUDIO-VISUAL DEPARTMENT

The work and materials of the Audio-Visual Department are closely related to those of the library, and it is natural that the two should be housed together.

Location:

A basement or ground level location would be entirely acceptable. Since many students and faculty will be coming to the department, its quarters should be convenient to an outside entrance. It should also be convenient to mail and freight entrance and freight elevator. If it cannot be located on ground level or in basement, any other part of the building will be acceptable, provided elevator service and easy accessibility to the public is provided. Heavy traffic in film and equipment necessitates constant use of elevator close at hand.

Specifications: (As outlined by the department head and submitted for inclusion here.)

- Auditorium room, seating 40-50.
- Preview room, seating 20.
- Projection room or booth, between the above, to serve both.
- Office for director.
- Work room.
- Receiving and mailing room.
- Film storage room.
- Toilet facilities, unless building's toilets are near.
- Shop for overhaul and repair of apparatus.

Area Desired:

It is estimated that 5000 sq.ft. will be needed to take care of present and future needs. Book storage space should be also considered in connection with extension courses given throughout the state.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ROOM

An essential room necessary for bibliographic reference by faculty, graduate students and library staff. It is here where bibliographies such as the Library of Congress Printed Catalog of Books, British Museum Catalog of Printed Books, will be kept primarily for the use of the technical processes staff. It is contemplated that subject bibliographies will be placed in related reading rooms.

Location:

This room or alcove must be immediately accessible, or very close to:

- Processing area (Catalog and Order rooms).
- Public card catalog.
- Circulation desk.
- Or it may be located in a small area within the technical processes room itself.

Specifications:

- One long table (10 ft.) for U. S. Catalog volumes.
- One reading table and chairs for six people.
- Two small standing tables with fine print readers, ca. 48"X15"X42".
- Approximately 100 running feet of shelving, either wall shelving or free standing, depending upon shape of room. Natural lighting not necessary.

Area Desired:

- 506 sq. ft. (1 module)

BOOK STACKS AND STACK AREAS

Location:

It is preferred that the stacks be free standing on the reading room floors either at one side, one end, or, preferably, broken into groups and arranged in various parts of the room. Auxiliary stacks for old or little used materials and newspapers may be located elsewhere, e.g., in basement storage areas. Stacks for documents, special collections, and work rooms will be located in and as specified for those areas.

Specifications: (Divisional Reading Rooms)

- Free standing bracket stacks, base approximately 19 in. wide; uprights 90 in. high, each compartment 36 in. long.
- Aisles, parallel and transverse, 36 in. wide.
- Ranges 5 to 6 compartments joined, between transverse aisles.
- 14 shelves provided for each double-face compartment.
- Lights with reflectors designed for stack use, in every aisle, at not to exceed 90 in. interval. Or, continuous fluorescent if suitable reflectors are available.
- Use of light colored enamels on stack ends. (or wood, aluminum, stainless steel)

Area Desired:

Not less than 20,000 sq.ft. on stacks alone for all divisional reading rooms.

BROWSING - READING LOUNGE

An informal room with homelike interior given over to current newspapers, periodicals, book browsing and recreational reading.

Location:

Near service center on first floor with effective controls from that point.

Specifications:

- 200 linear feet of wall book shelving (wood)
- Numerous electric outlets for floor lamps.

- 25 upholstered lounge chairs
- Numerous floor lamps
- Periodical rack or case to hold 100 current general periodicals in spring binders.
- Soft drapes.
- Two tables (newspaper) 54" X 96" each.
- Twelve chairs.
- 8 newspaper racks.

Area Desired

- 1518 sq. ft.

CIRCULATION DESK AND LOBBY AREA

These are the heart or nerve centers of the library system from which point readers are directed to the various sections within the library.

Location:

The loan desk must be close to the public card catalog and bibliography room.

Specifications:

- Space for behind-the-desk functions and peak personnel loads.
- Circulation records and processes.
- Sorting area for returned books waiting to be reshelved.
- Temporary shelving for books to be returned to stacks (about 1500).
- Temporary shelving of books waiting to be called for (approx. 200).
- Three desks for professional workers and typists.
- Five or six book trucks when not in use and for easy movement of trucks.
- Storage for limited amount of desk and circulation supplies.
- Small office for section head.
- Intercommunication from this desk to other sections or reading rooms.
- Controls to and from reading rooms.
- Loan desk - minimum length 25 ft.

Area Desired:

- 1518 sq. ft. minimum.

Specifications: Waiting Area

Seating and reading space for approximately ten or more patrons waiting for delivery of library books who may want to sit down to look them over before charging out, taking to a reading room, or returning them to the loan desk.

- Public elevator to other levels.

Area Desired:

- 500 sq. ft. minimum exclusive of area required for card catalog cases.

DISPLAY AND EXHIBIT SPACE

Since specifications for a museum room are noted elsewhere, only exhibit space required by the library for its own exhibits or displays will be noted here.

Location:

Should be in service center lobby or directly off from it. Bulletin boards should be located near public entrance.

Specifications:

- Wall Display Cases:
  - 2,8 ft. long x 40 in. high to be set into lobby wall.
  - Glass doors with locks at each end.
  - Concealed fluorescent lighting above.
  - Back wall movable, to be set at any point from 8 to 30 in. from glass front.
  - Removable brackets to support wood shelves.
  - About 36 in. above floor; top of case about 74 to 78 in. above floor.
- Floor Exhibit Cases:
  - 2 glass-topped tables about 30 x 80 in. to be set up in lobby when needed and retired to storage room at other times.
- Bulletin Boards:
  - Glassed-in bulletin boards set into wall.
  - Lower edge 40 in. above floor.
  - Dimensions about 48 in. long and 36 in. high.
  - One or two glass doors with locks that will open front of board completely.
  - Back made of suitable material for receiving thumbtacks with minimum effort.

DOCUMENTS ROOM

On the basis of present thinking by the library staff, the document's collection in this library should be housed as a separate collection for ease of handling. However, continuous study is being given to this problem, in the hope that this collection can be broken up and placed in the related subject reading rooms.

Location:

If administered as a separate collection a room should be provided that allows for easy access to and from divisional reading rooms. Ready access to science reading room and social science reading room is highly desirable because most of the use derives from these two divisions. A separate documents room if set up should share a floor with either social science or science and technology

Specifications:

- Charging desk.
- 300 linear feet of free standing book shelving.
- 3 large tables and 18 chairs for readers.
- Stack storage for a documents collection of 1,000,000. (Present collection 500,000.)
- Two sound proof typing rooms 5x5 ft. for use of faculty and students.

Area Desired:

- 10,000 sq.ft. (Present area 5,000 sq.ft.)
- 50 sq.ft. typing room.
- 600 sq.ft. seating area.
- 11,132 sq.ft. total needed.

ELEVATORS

A large building of this kind should have three elevators: a freight elevator reaching all floors and serving all departments; a passenger elevator for use of the public, particularly for crippled and handicapped persons, and one for the use of library staff personnel.

Location:

- The freight elevator should be in or beside the receiving and shipping room, and should be capable of ascending to all floors. It is highly desirable that it be located near the quarters of the technical processes section.
- The library personnel elevator should be located within the service center.
- The public elevator should be located in the main floor lobby, and should serve all floors.

Specifications:

- The personnel elevators should be capable of carrying 6 passengers.
- The freight elevator should have floor, door and ceiling that would allow the transportation of the bulkiest furniture that might at any time be transported to upper levels of the building.
- It should have a safe lifting capacity of 2000 lbs.

Area Required:

- As determined by architect.

LIBRARY OFFICE SUITE

A. Offices:

Location:

The Library offices should be planned to be near the main entrance for convenient public access and near technical processes quarters. On the other hand,

their location in other areas of the building may be considered if this location cannot be managed.

Specifications:

- Anteroom: a reception room with space for an office desk and two typists desks, as well as chairs for persons waiting.
- Librarian's office: a square or nearly square room with doors to anteroom, also to conference room if it should be placed adjacent.
- Second office: with door to anteroom.
- Conference room: a room capable or seating up to 30 persons at large tables; with doors to corridor.

Area Desired:

- Anteroom - 300 sq.ft.
- Librarian's office - 225 sq.ft.
- Second office - 150 sq.ft.
- Conference room - 600 sq.ft.

Total - 1575 sq.ft.

B. Stock and Supply Room:

To prevent loss and waste of supplies, the latter are usually centrally stored in a locked room under the care of one person who is responsible for recording, shelving, and issuing such supplies. The Librarian's secretary is most often the supply custodian.

Location:

The supply room should, therefore, be in the vicinity of the Librarian's office, possibly opening from the opposite side of the office anteroom to the librarian's office.

Specifications:

- Should be well lighted and ventilated.
- Shelving all around except for door opening.
- Most shelves 12 in. deep; 12 in. apart vertically.
- Space for writing and typing table near door.
- All shelves well supported to hold considerable weight.
- Lowest shelves 2 ft. above floor.
  One side - some shelves, 18 in. deep from 6 in. to 15 in. apart.
  Other side - some shelves, 12 in. deep and 10 in. to 15 in. apart.

Area Desired:

- 96 sq. ft. (8'x12'). (Present area 49 sq.ft.)

C. Vault:

A room where articles of unusual sentimental or pecuniary value may be kept secure from theft, or loss by careless handling.

Location:

Near librarian's office; possibly beside supply room opening into office or office anteroom.

LIBRARY STAFF LOUNGE

A staff lounge, equipped with galley, refrigeration for storage and preparation facilities for lunches, coffee, etc., is needed for noon use and for rest period use of the library staff.

Location:

It would be desirable to locate this room as part of the conference room; double doors between the two would allow temporary enlargement of either room. However, it can be placed anywhere in the building since it does not require a preferred location.

Specifications:

- Galley.
- Dish and utensil drawers and cupboards.
- Three-burner electric hotplate.
- Six cu.ft. refrigerator.
- Sink and drainboard.
- A square or rectangular room with chairs and settees to seat 20-25 people. Rugs, furniture and decoration should be informal.

Area Desired:

- Galley: 75-80 sq.ft.
- Room; 600 sq.ft.

MAP COLLECTION

The University Library has a collection of approximately 55,000 maps. They are stored both horizontally and vertically in 13 large steel file cabinets and one wood, all of which occupy approximately 160 square feet. Space will also be needed for a large, long table and several chairs for the convenience of faculty and students who have occasion to consult this collection.

Location:

If the separate room plan is followed, it should be so placed that it would not require a separate control point. It could, perhaps, be grouped with other special collections and services around a common control point. Preferable location would be map alcoves in the separate reading rooms with the map collection divided among them. At present, library staff thinking tends to favor the latter provision.

Specifications: (If separate room should be decided upon)

- 20 map cases
- 3 atlas cases.
- 2 large tables.
- 1 catalog case.
- Book shelving; one standard single compartment.
- Some wall space for hanging wall maps.
- 1 light table.
- 1 high chair or stool for light table.

Area desired:

- 1000 sq.ft.
  - Map cases - 320 sq.ft.
  - Catalog cases - 5¼ sq.ft.
  - Atlas cases - 12 sq.ft.
  - Large tables - 80 sq.ft.
  - Light table - 32 sq.ft.
  - Aisle and seating space - 550 sq.ft.

MICRO-MATERIAL ROOM

Micro -materials because of their newness, unfamiliarity, and future development are not easy to plan for at this time. The University Library has very little material of this kind at present and only one reader. It would appear that these materials could best be handled satisfactory in a separated area for the present. On the other hand the most desirable form of administration could be to set up alcoves in each of the reading rooms and keep related micro-materials in the various reading rooms. However, two more readers would have to be procured.

Location:

The micro-materials if set up in a separate area should be located near a sub-service center and grouped with other specialized services administered from a collective control point. If in the reading rooms, micro alcoves should be located adjacent to the control point.

Specifications:

- 3 micro-film reading machines.
- 3 micro-card reading machines (If in reading rooms)

These should be placed so that the screen receives no direct light. Darkness is not necessary with the newer machines but reading is easier if not in direct light.

- Plenty of electrical outlets for connecting machines.
- 15 metal storage cabinets for film.
- 2, 60-drawer catalog cabinets for storage of micro-cards.

Area desired:

- 500 sq.ft. if in separate room close to service center.
- 300 sq.ft. if placed in each of the reading rooms.

MUSEUM

The concept of the Museum function has changed radically in recent times. Static displays occupy space, which, when interested patrons have seen them, continue to occupy space without attracting spectators. In order to serve its clientele continuously the modern museum places its collection in classified storage from which it draws materials for preparing, in its workshop, new displays for education or entertainment.

Location:

Any place in building conveniently accessible to the public is satisfactory for storage room.

Specifications:

A large display room may not be necessary; instead a storage area with shelves, closets and bins should be provided as well as a small workshop. Large unbreakable articles can be displayed on floor or tables. Low glass topped tables for small articles, tall rectangular glass cases for large fragile ones are required.

Area Desired:

- One room capable of taking care of present and future needs, being divided by temporary partial walls or into specific area to be subsequently determined.
- Store room.
- Shop (Large enough for preparation of book exhibits. Also for storage of large placards, book jackets and related materials in case no separate display storage and preparation room is provided).

Area Desired: 600 sq.ft.

PUBLIC CARD CATALOG AREA

The public card catalog like the loan desk is another nerve center from which the patron begins his search for library materials.

Location:

It is important to place the public card catalog within direct access of readers, close to but not interfering with the flow of traffic through the main service center. It should be either in the lobby itself or in a separate room directly off the lobby and close to the loan desk, to the technical processes section, and to the bibliography room.

Specifications:

- Space for card cabinets (5½ sq.ft. each) for 2,000,000 cards. (500,000 volumes) - 220 sq.ft.
- Working space at catalog; maximum requirement, 9 times the cabinet area 2,000 sq.ft.
- 4x4 ft. empty corners if cabinets are to be placed in rows at right angles to each other.
- One 24x42x60 or 72 in. standing table for each 5 or 6 cabinets.
- 48 to 60 in. free space between cabinets and tables.
- Overhead light of sufficient power and diffusion to enable cards to be read easily without any lighting fixtures on cabinets or tables.

Area Desired:

- 2,220 sq.ft.
- Absolute minimum - 1,200 sq.ft.

PUBLIC TYPING ROOMS

There will be a real need for small typing rooms. Each divisional reading room should have one such room, preferably sound proofed where faculty and students can copy library publications without annoyance to other readers.

Location:

Desirable to locate within the divisional reading rooms against inside wall. If space will not permit installation within reading rooms, they should be located in very close proximity.

Specifications:

- One typing room within each divisional reading room.
- Each room should contain one or two rental typewriters and from two to four tables for portables.
- Rooms should be sound-proofed.
- Size of rooms should be proportional to seating capacity for divisional reading rooms - possible 2% of total.

Area Desired:

- 35 sq.ft. per reader or typewriter.

RECEIVING AND SHIPPING ROOM

A room is needed for receiving materials of all kinds; book shipments, library supplies and equipment. Also for preparing outgoing materials, such as bindery shipments, interlibrary loans, waste paper etc. The area might be sound proofed to minimize the noise occasioned by packing and unpacking.

Location:

This room should be located adjacent to, or directly below, the Technical Processes quarters since most of the materials received will go to Technical Processes.

Freight elevator shaft should be in or just outside of this room, so that the removal of materials both heavy and light, to other floors, may be facilitated.

The best location for a shipping room is slightly above ground level, so that the loading sill or platform, and the room floor, are approximately on a level with the beds of the delivery trucks.

Should the elevator shaft be located against an outside wall of a building, especially in the rear, it might be equipped with a door opening to the outside at truck bed level; trucks could be loaded from, or unloaded into the elevator, and the goods transported to the shipping room level by elevator.

PUBLIC TYPING ROOMS

There will be a real need for small typing rooms. Each divisional reading room should have one such room, preferably sound proofed where faculty and students can copy library publications without annoyance to other readers.

Location:

Desirable to locate within the divisional reading rooms against inside wall. If space will not permit installation within reading rooms, they should be located in very close proximity.

Specifications:

- One typing room within each divisional reading room.
- Each room should contain one or two rental typewriters and from two to four tables for portables.
- Rooms should be sound-proofed.
- Size of rooms should be proportional to seating capacity for divisional reading rooms - possible 2% of total.

Area Desired:

- 35 sq.ft. per reader or typewriter.

RECEIVING AND SHIPPING ROOM

A room is needed for receiving materials of all kinds; book shipments, library supplies and equipment. Also for preparing outgoing materials, such as bindery shipments, interlibrary loans, waste paper etc. The area might be sound proofed to minimize the noise occasioned by packing and unpacking.

Location:

This room should be located adjacent to, or directly below, the Technical Processes quarters since most of the materials received will go to Technical Processes.

Freight elevator shaft should be in or just outside of this room, so that the removal of materials both heavy and light, to other floors, may be facilitated.

The best location for a shipping room is slightly above ground level, so that the loading sill or platform, and the room floor, are approximately on a level with the beds of the delivery trucks.

Should the elevator shaft be located against an outside wall of a building, especially in the rear, it might be equipped with a door opening to the outside at truck bed level; trucks could be loaded from, or unloaded into the elevator, and the goods transported to the shipping room level by elevator.

Specifications:

- 200 linear feet of standard shelving for books and supplies, 10 in. deep.
- 300 linear feet of shelving on 1 wall for bindery periodicals, approximately 15 in. deep if wood, or 12 in. if steel.
- 3 work tables 36 x 90 in.
- Mailing table 30 x 60 in. for wrapping, weighing, etc.
- 1 cupboard with doors, 48 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 72 in. high for storage of mailing materials.
- Small wall cabinet for locked storage of tools used in packing and unpacking.
- Long table with bins for distribution of mail.
  - 5 bins, 15x12x12 in.
  - 2 bins, 15x24x30 in.
  - 1 table, 60x24 in. with 6 in sideboards.

Area Desired:

- 800 sq.ft.
- Absolute minimum - 600 sq.ft.

SEMINAR ROOMS

Four seminar rooms are desired in or adjacent to book stacks where small graduate classes may meet for special study and research.

Location:

- No preferred location is required.

Specifications:

- Sound-proofed and wired for projectors.
- Desirable to place two rooms end to end on long axis with projection booth between.
- 50 linear feet of book shelving.
- 1 long table to seat 12 people.
- Blackboard on one side wall.
- Booth and seminars must have A-1 ventilation.

Area Desired:

- 360 sq. ft. in each room.
- Projection booths - 64 sq.ft.
- Total - 1,568 sq.ft.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ROOM

The library has the following special classes of books and materials which need special handling. All of these can be advantageously housed and administered in one large room which would be known as the Special Collections Room.

- Pacific Northwest Books.
- Day Collection (N.W. Books).
- Idaho State Documents.
- Idaho University Publications.
- Archival materials.
- Rare and Valuable Books.
- Pictures.
- Clippings.
- Publications of business, social and political organizations.

Location:

Should be near a sub-service center and grouped with other specialized services under a single common control point. This room will not require a separate attendant. Might be possible to combine special collection room with museum room or place them in close juxta-position.

Specifications:

- Shelving for ordinary books and for folio volumes.
- 10 vertical file cases.
- This room should be air-conditioned even if the rest of the library is not.
- Separate study tables for six.

Area Desired: - 1,500 sq.ft. (present area 630 sq.ft.)

STORAGE ROOMS

A. Newspaper:

This type of room should be provided for both the temporary and permanent storage of our newspaper collection intended for archival or research use.

Location: May be located in the basement or any other out of the way spot.

Specifications:

- Present steel book stacks to serve to shelve some newspapers and books.
- Seating for 6 at individual study tables.

Area: - 5,600 sq.ft.

B. Book:

This room should be provided for the storage of duplicate volumes or older reference books it is desired to keep.

Location: Could be located next to newspaper storage in basement.

Specifications:

Shelving for 80,000 volumes. Present steel book stacks to be used for shelving in this area.

Area:

- 4,000 sq. ft.

C. General Miscellaneous Storage:

This would be a room for the storage of temporarily unused furniture, equipment, pictures, etc.

Location: - In basement.

Specifications: - Some shelves, possibly some bins along walls.

Area: - 375 sq. ft.

D. Display storage and preparation room:

This would be a room where placards, posters, and displays could be stored, and set up and prepared for use at appropriate time. Consideration might be given to combining this room with the Museum workshop room .

Location: - Basement, near A, B, and C.

Specifications:

- One side of room - built in shelf, about 40 in. above floor, 30 in. wide.
- Opposite side, reserved for map cabinets for storage of placards, vertical files for storage of book pockets.
- Space between for large square work table.

Area: - 300 sq. ft.

STUDY CARRELS

A certain number of faculty members are constantly engaged in special research or writing projects and need, for the duration of their projects, a place where materials that have been gathered may be used and kept together till the project is completed.

Location:

May be placed anywhere within the reading rooms or adjacent areas but along inside walls without windows is preferable. Approximately, the same number should be located in each of the divisional reading rooms.

Specifications:

- Thirty-one probably sufficient in addition to the twenty-seven in our present building.
- Two or three book shelves.
- Adequate light from overhead.
- Three larger study carrels for faculty engaged in special research projects. 8x8 ft. to 10x10 ft., one on each reading room floor.

Area Desired: - 1, 670 sq. ft.

- Each carrel 5x5 ft. inside measurement; approximately 27 sq. ft. outside measurement.

STUDY ROOM

A study room is highly desirable for students who study from their own texts and notebooks or who require only seating space for preparation of assignments.

Location:

Desirable to place on the ground floor of the library close to entrance. No controls or control desk required. No supervision contemplated.

Specifications:

- Space for 100 readers at one time.
- 100 linear feet of shelving for dictionaries, encyclopedias, and possibly for other materials which might be located there temporarily or permanently.

Area Desired:

- 2,500 sq. ft. (25 sq. ft. per reader)

TECHNICAL PROCESSES ROOM

A room is desired in which as many as 10 people can work comfortably and efficiently with, in addition, four adjoining small rooms; i.e., a typing room in which 6 typists can work; a card catalog duplicating room to accommodate machine, supply closet and two workers, and a mending and processing room.

Location:

- Very close to card catalog and bibliography room.
- Near elevator from basement if receiving and shipping room is on lower floor.
- Near receiving and shipping room if on the same floor.

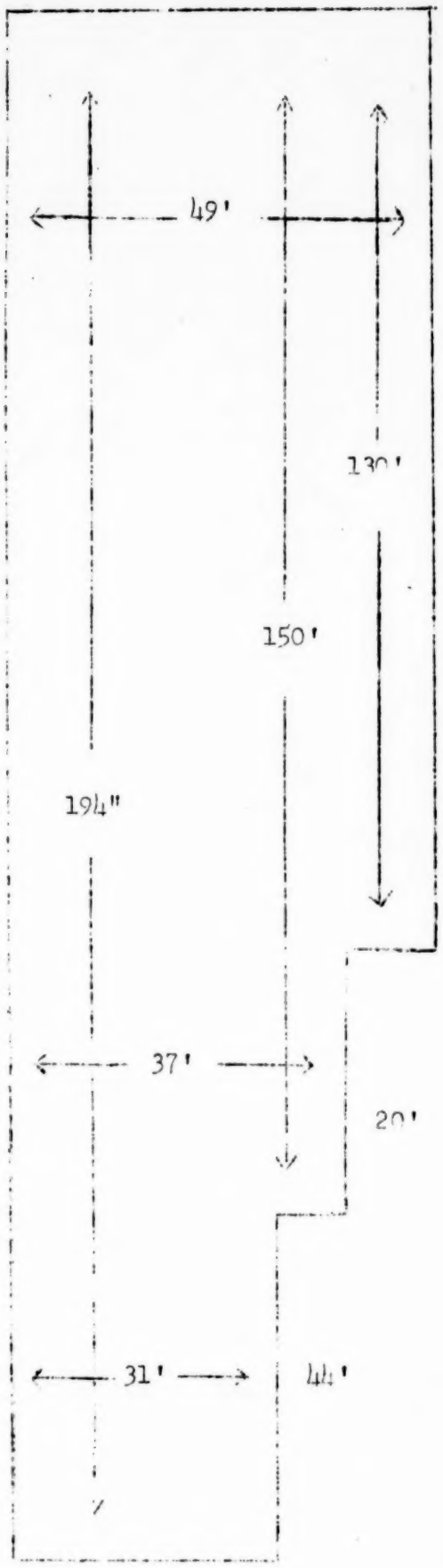
Specifications:

- Six typists desks and chairs in typing room.
- Eight 60-tray card cabinets (5½ sq. ft. each).
- 200 linear feet of shelving.
- 4 vertical files.
- 1 drinking fountain; 1 sink and wash basin.
- 1 large reference table and 1 small table with magnifier for fine print.
- 2 large tables and 1 desk for processing and mending.
- Ventilated cloak closet.
- 1 phone with extension; also intercommunication system.

Area Desired:

- 2,024 sq. ft. + bibliography alcove and office space, 506 sq. ft. in rectangle.

Appendix I - Present Library Space



Basic Library area as shown on plat: 7700 sq.ft.

7700
x 3 floors
23100 sq. ft.

550 - extra area for offices and tech. proc. quarters

1800 - extra area dungeon and basement hall
775 - mezzarnie book stack
26225

26225 sq. ft. approx. present library area including area to be added to office suite.

Measurements not taken closely. This could be off a few hundred sq. ft. either way, but the fundamental fact remains: Our present space is around 26,000 sq. ft.

APPENDIX II - READER AND STACK SPACE ESTIMATED BY SUBJECT DIVISIONS

Table I shows the present book and periodical collection in terms of volumes and indicates the percentage of the whole to be found in each Dewey class and each of 3 main subject divisions. Columns 3 and 6 show an estimate of holdings after 20 years, assuming that each class increases at the "normal" rate of 100% in 16 years. The factor, 2.25 is the 16 year doubling period plus four years, making 20 years at the end of which the library would be 225% as large as now.

TABLE I

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dewey Class	Books 30June51	% of Total	1971 Est. (225%)	Periodicals 30June51	% of Total	1971 Est. (225%)
			HUMANITIES			
000's	2579	3-	5803	7899	18.1%	17,773
100's	2522	3-	5674	1316	3.	2,961
200's	2203	3-	4957	138	.3	311
400's	1329	1.5	2990	795	1.8	1,789
700's	4197	5	10443	1535	3.5	3,431
800's	10022	22	42799	562	1.3	1,265
Sub-total	31,852	37	71,666	12,235	28	29,048
			SOCIAL SCIENCE			
300's	16,687	19.5	37,546	4,875	11.2	10,969
900's	12,694	14.5	28,561	1,404	3.2	3,159
Sub-total	29,381	34	66,107	6,279	14.4	14,128
			SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY			
500's	9,321	11	20,972	6,838	15.6	15,376
600's	15,739	18	36,413	13,041	29.9	29,342
Sub-total	25,060	29	56,385	19,079	43.5	44,780
TOTAL	86,293	100	194,158	38,393	100.0	87,956

TABLE II

In Table II, the estimates for 1971 have been rounded to 200,000 for books and 100,000 for periodicals, for convenience in handling. Certainly it is reasonable to expect that they will be reached before 1975. These rounded figures represent slightly more than a 125% increase in the case of books, and considerably over 125% in the case of periodicals.

The totals for the periodicals in the classes 200, 400, 700 and 800 are relatively very low. In relation to the teaching fields which it supports, the 300 class is low also. For the purpose of establishing a more balanced ratio the 300's have been increased by more than 225%.

The factors used to convert these estimates of numbers of volumes into estimates of linear footage of shelving and square footage of floor space are based on the assumption that all shelves are filled completely. To allow for any percentage of expansion space, it is necessary only to multiply the estimate by that percentage. The linear footage factor for books means approximately 9 books shelved to the linear foot of shelf. This number, and even more, have actually been counted on many of our shelves. It is impossible to tell exactly how much error may be involved, since we have too few full shelves to work from, unless a great deal of time is spent in counting and measuring.

Figured closely, this translates to 4500 sq. feet of floor space for 100,000 circulating books. To be on the safe side, this estimate has been increased to 5000 sq. ft. Therefore, 5,000 (sq. ft.) ÷ 100,000 (vols) = .05. Our periodicals run between 6 and 7 volumes to the linear foot, or 16,700 linear feet of shelving for 100,000 volumes, or factor .167. The 100,000 volumes would require 10,000 square feet of floor space for standard shelving with 36" aisles, or factor .10.

This explanation of factors is given for convenience in checking space estimates offered.

TABLE II
(Figures rounded and corrected)

	Book Est. 1971	Linear Ft. Shelving	Square Ft. Stack Space	Periodicals Est.-1971	Linear Ft. Shelving	Square Ft. Stack Space
			HUMANITIES			
	*	Factor .105	Factor .05	**	Factor .167	Factor .10
000's	6,000	630	300	17,000	2,839	1,700
100's	6,000	630	300	4,000	668	400
200's	5,000	525	250	1,500	250	150
400's	3,500	368	175	2,500	418	250
700's	10,000	1,050	500	4,000	668	400
800's	43,500	4,567	2,175	5,000	835	500
Sub-total	74,000	7,770 555	3,700	34,000	5,678 406 ~~3,340~~	3,400
			SOCIAL SCIENCE			
300's	38,500	4,042	1,925	16,000	2,672	1,600
900's	29,500	3,098	1,475	4,000	668	400
Sub - total	68,000	7,140 520	3,400	20,000	3,340 235	2,000
			SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY			
500's	22,000	2,310	1,100	16,000	2,672	1,600
600's	36,000	3,780	1,800	30,000	5,010	3,000
Sub-total	58,000	6,090 635	2,900	46,000	7,682 640	4,600
TOTAL	200,000	21,000	10,000	100,000	16,700	10,000

* This column contains the figures from Table I Col. 3, rounded to even 500's and 1,000's.

** This column contains the figures from Table I Col. 6, rounded and adjusted.

TABLE III

The assumptions underlying Table III are that periodicals will be classified and shelved with books and that space for readers will be provided near each class in proportion to the size and use of that class. The totals for each class have been combined in terms of square fottage, and on the basis of class totals and division totals, a rough arrangement of one thousand seats for readers has been made.

The assumption that the number of readers would be proportional to the number of volumes is probably unsound, since some smaller collections may be used proportionally much more than other larger ones. In any final estimate of seating distribution therefore, circulation statistics would tell more than statistics of holdings, and in Table IV an attempt has been made to distribute seating on a combination of the two factors.

TABLE III

	Square Feet Stack Space For Books	Square Feet Stack Space For Period.	Total Space Required	% of Whole	% x 1000 Seats	% x 1500 Seats
			HUMANITIES			
000's	300	1,700	2,000	10 %	100	150
100's	300	400	700	3.5 %	35	53
200's	250	150	400	2 %	20	30
400's	175	250	425	2.2 %	23	35
700's	500	400	900	4.5 %	45	67
800's	2,175	500	2,675	13.3 %	133	200
Sub-total	3,700	3,400	7,100	35.5%	355	535
			SOCIAL SCIENCE			
300's	1,925	1,600	3,535	17.6%	176	264
900's	1,475	400	1,875	9.4%	94	141
Sub-total	3,400	2,000	5,400	27.0%	270	405
			SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY			
500's	1,100	1,600	2,700	13.5%	135	200
600's	1,800	3,000	4,800	24.0%	240	360
Sub-total	2,900	4,600	7,500	37.5%	375	560
TOTAL	10,000	10,000	20,000	100.0%	1000	1,500

TABLE IV

Table IV shows the results of an attempt to establish a formula for assigning seating space in divisional reading rooms on the basis of the use of of books. The attempt was not wholly successful. The division of seats for the Humanities may be about right. Since we have relatively few periodicals in that field, the book circulation would be the bulk of all circulation in Humanities classes except 000. But in the other divisions, which have large periodical circulations that have never been recorded by Dewey classes, the circulation figures may be very incomplete. This is especially true of Science-Technology, whose seating allotment has been enlarged at the expense of the classes with fewer periodicals.

TABLE IV

Dewey Class	% of book & period. coll.	% of book circulation	Rank in size	Rank in book Circulation	Recommended %age of seats
HUMANITIES					
000's	10.0	.8	5	10	3
100's	3.5	4.4-	8	7	4
200's	2.0	1.8	10	8	2
400's	2.2	1.0	9	9	1
700's	4.5	7.4	7	6	7
800's	13.3	25.9	4	1	18
Sub-total	35.5	41.3	II	I	35
SOCIAL SCIENCE					
300's	17.6	19.8	2	2	20
900's	9.4	13.9	6	4	12
Sub-total	27.0	33.7	III	II	32
SCIENCE - TECHNOLOGY					
500's	13.5	10.1	3	5	13
600's	24.0	14.9	1	3	20
Sub-total	37.5	25.0	1	III	33
TOTAL	100	100			100

NEW STAFF MEMBERS

The appointment of Miss Mary Brasch to the library staff was announced in the September issue of The Bookmark.

Mr. Stanley Shepard of New Jersey has been appointed Documents Librarian succeeding Miss Chaney who recently resigned. Mr. Shepard studied at Rutgers University where he received his B. A. in History and later a B. S. in Education. Subsequently he received an M.A. in Library Science from Columbia University. Before coming to Idaho he was Assistant Curator in the Department of Special Collections, Rutgers University.

Mr. Rodney Waldron has been appointed General Assistant and will devote a large portion of his time to arranging and classifying archival materials in the Northwest Collection.

Mr. Waldron did undergraduate work at the University of Denver where he received his A.B. degree. He also received a Master's degree from the same institution in Library Science.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Various members of the library staff have been given appointments on responsible committees of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. Miss Nancy Atkinson has been appointed to serve on the Personnel Committee and Mrs. Louise Slade on the Library Equipment and Supplies Committee. Mr. P. Dean Vanderwall is in the Membership and Mr. Fred Waldeck on the Portrait Indexing Committees. Mr. Charles Webbert has been given an appointment on the Nominating Committee, while Mr. Leonard Thorp has been reappointed to the Library Development Committee and Lee Zimmerman to the Bibliography Committee.

U. S. CATALOG NOW IN PROCESSING ROOM

The United States Catalog and the Cumulative Book Index, national bibliography of books published in the U. S., which were formerly to be found in the library reading room, are now kept in the Technical Processes Room, Adm. 115. Various other bibliographies, including the Library of Congress author and subject catalogs, the first supplement to the British Museum Catalog, and the Publishers Trade List Annual with its index, Books in Print, are also in Adm. 115. The Faculty is welcome to use these bibliographies, and is urged to do so.

GIFTS

Talbot Jennings, alumnus of the University of Idaho, class of 1924, has given the University library a collection of 300 books, principally in the fields of English and American literature, with a small number of translations. Included are poetry, drama, fiction, critical works, biography, and travel.

The movie script of "Anna and the King of Siam", written by Jennings himself, is included in the collection which is the most recent of a number of gifts to the library by alumnus Jennings.

PROMINENT LIBRARIANS VISIT IDAHO LIBRARY

On the afternoon of August 30, six prominent librarians who were attending the conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in Spokane visited the University campus and the Library. Among the visitors were William Carlson, Librarian, Oregon State College and President-Elect, Pacific Northwest Library Association; Neal Harlowe, Librarian, University of British Columbia; E. S. Robinson, Librarian, Vancouver (Canada) Public Library; Howard Rowe, Librarian, Public Library, Tacoma; Willard O. Youngs, Assistant Librarian, Seattle Public Library; and Jean Black, Librarian, Extension Center, Oregon State System of Higher Education.

ATTENTION FACULTY WIVES

There seems to be some doubt in the minds of faculty and faculty wives as to library privileges for wives of faculty members. The library does loan books to wives of faculty members for periods of two weeks with renewal privileges unless the book is needed for class work, reserve reading, etc. Books in the cases in the "Good Reading" alcove may be borrowed for a period of two weeks but may not be renewed.

THE LIBRARY IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE

That it has obtained the following newspapers on microfilm, thus making available files which heretofore have not been always accessible.

Idaho Falls Times, July 9, 1891 to September 16, 1920 except for a missing run August 14, 1914 to January 13, 1916.

Rupert Record, 1905-1908.

Rupert Pioneer, 1905-1908.

Rupert Pioneer Record, 1908 to 1923.

Rupert Democrat, May 23, 1917 to Jan. 31, 1918.

Minidoka County Patriot, Feb. 7, 1918 to March 6, 1919.

Minidoka County News, March 13, 1919 to Dec. 25, 1919.

Pocatello Tribune, Jan. 1893 - Sept. 1949.

Idaho State Journal, Oct. 2, 1949 to Dec. 31, 1950.

Idaho Daily Statesman, January 1, 1950 to Dec. 31, 1950.

New York Times, Jan. 1911 to Dec. 31, 1930 and Jan. 1, 1949 to date.

NEW ACCESSIONS

August - October
1951

PHILOSOPHY

Boole, George. The mathematical analysis of logic. 1950.	164 B644m
Cassierer, Ernst. The problem of knowledge. 1950.	121 C273p
Hill, T. E. Contemporary ethical theories. 1950.	171 H555c
Lewis, C. I. Mind and the world-order. 1929.	121 L585m
Shahan, E. P. Whitehead's Theory of experience. 1950.	192 W587Ysh
Whicher, G. F. The transcendentalist revolt against materialism. 1949.	141 W576t
Young, F. H. The philosophy of Henry James, Sr. 1951	191 J233Yy

RELIGION

Bruce, F. F. Are the New Testament documents reliable? 1950.	225 B83a
Dicks, R. L. Pastoral work and personal counseling. 1949.	253 D561p
Ebersole, L. E. Church lobbying in the Nation's Capital. 1951.	261.7 Eb38c
Peale, N. V. The art of living. 1937.	248 P313a
Sheen, F. J. Peace of soul.	230 Sh35p
Taylor, S. [illegible] Family kingdom. 1951.	289.3 T218Xt
Tolles, F. B. Meeting house and counting house. 1948.	289.6 T578m

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sociology - Criminology

Bornstein, Joseph. The politics of murder. 1950.	364 B645p
Cloete, Stuart. The third way. 1947.	301.153 C621t
Duvall, E. R. M. Family living. 1950.	392 D956f
East, W. N. Society and the criminal. 1951.	364 Ea77s
Ellis, Albert. The folklore of sex. 1951.	392.6 El58f
Lippmann, Walter. The phantom public. 1925.	301.154 L667p
Mayo, Elton. The social problems of an industrial civilization. 1945.	301.153 M45s
Mid-century White House conference on children and youth. Report of conference sessions, December 3-7, 1950.	362.7 M58r
New York (State) Citizens' Committee of One Hundred for Children and Youth. The four million. 1951.	362.7 N42f
Seidenberg, Roderick. Posthistoric man, an inquiry. 1950.	301 Se42p
Taft, J. J. Family casework and counseling. 1948.	361.8 T125f
Voigt, L. L. History of California state correctional administration from 1930-1948. 1949.	365.9794 V871h
Wilson, D. P. My six convicts. 1951.	364.34 W692m

Political Science - Law - Government

Armstrong, H. F. Tito and Goliath. 1951.	327.497 Ar57t
Bailey, S. D. Aspects of American government. 1950.	342.73 B155a
Bailey, T. A. America faces Russia. 1950.	327.73 B155a
Barghoorn, F. C. The Societ image of the United States. 1950.	327.47 B238s
Barth, Alan. The loyalty of free men. 1951.	323.4 B282L
Beck, F. Russian purge and the extraction of confession. 1951.	351.74 B388r
British Government since 1918. 1950.	354.42 B777
Bromage, A. W. On the city council. 1950.	352.0774 B787o
Charlesworth, J. C. Governmental administration. 1951.	350 C38g
De Rusett, Alan. Strengthening the framework of peace. 1950.	341.1 D449s
Duggan, Laurence. The Americas; the search for hemisphere security. 1949.	327.73 D879a
Encyclopedie politique de la France et du monde.	342.44 En19
Griffith, E. S. Congress, its contemporary role. 1951.	328.73 G875c
Hartmann, F. H. Basic documents of international relations. 1951.	341 H255b
Heard, Alexander. Southern primaries and elections, 1920-1949. 1950.	324.75 H351s
Hearnshaw, F. J. C. The social & political ideas of some great thinkers of the renaissance and the reformation. 1925.	320.9 H351sr
Hearnshaw, F. J. C. The social & political ideas of some representative thinkers of the Victorian age. c1930.	320.9 H351sv
Holcombe, A. N. Our more perfect union. 1950.	342.73 H699o
Kelsen, Hans. The law of the United Nations. 1951.	341.13 K299L
Lauterpacht, Hersh. International law and human rights. 1950.	323.4 L377i
McKay, D. C. The United States and France. 1951.	327.73 M192u
Mosse, G. L. The struggle for sovereignty in England. 1950.	320.157 M855s
Parry, J. H. The Audiencia of New Galicial in the sixteenth century. 1948.	342.72 P249a
Pennock, J. R. Liberal democracy. 1950.	321.8 P384L
Reining, Henry. Cases of public personnel administration. 1949.	351.4 R276c
Stedman, M. S. Discontent at the polls. 1950.	329 St31d
Stewart, F. M. A half century of municipal reform, the history of the National municipal league. 1950.	352.073 N213Xs
Stokes, W. S. Honduras, an area study in government. 1950.	342.7283 St67h
Talbott, Forrest. Intergovernmental relations and the courts. 1950.	347.98 T142i
U.S. Military Academy, West Point. Dept. of Social Science. Conterporary foreign governments. 1949.	354 Un3c
Wilson, O. W. Police administration. 1950.	352.2 W695p
Young, Desmond. Rommel, the desert fox. 1950.	355.092 R665Xy
Zimmermann, F. L. The interstate compact since 1925. 1951.	353.9 Z66i

Economics - Business - Commerce

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Small plant management. 1950.	658.01 Am35s
Andersen, P. N. Bilateral exchange clearing policy. 1946.	332.77 An24b
Augur, Helen. Tall ships to Cathay. 1951.	382.0973 L951Xa
Beebe, L. M. Cable car carnival. 1951.	385.66 B391c
Boynton, P. W. Selecting the new employee. 1949.	658.3 B711s
Broaded, C. H. Essentials of management for supervisors. 1947.	658.3 B78e
Carhart, A. H. Water - or your life. 1951.	333.9 C191w
Court, W. H. B. Coal. 1951.	338.272 C835c
Drucker, P. F. The new society. 1950.	331 D8ln
Durbin, E. F. M. Problems of economic planning. 1949.	338.91 D932p

Eccles, M. S. Beckoning frontiers. 1951.	332.09 Ec27X
Educational policies commission. Point four and education. 1950.	338.91 Ed83p
Ehrmann, H. W. French labor from popular front to liberation. 1947.	331.88 Eh89f
Farrington, S. K. Railroading the modern way. 1951.	385 F249ra
Goldenweiser, E. A. American monetary policy. 1951.	332.11 G566a
Gomez, R. A. Intergovernmental relations in highways. 1950.	388.1 G586i
Hamilton, K. W. Counseling the handicapped in the rehabilitation process. 1950.	331.86 H18c
Haney, L. H. Value and distribution. 1939.	330.1 H193v
Hanson, S. G. Economic development in Latin America. 1951.	330.98 H198e
Hoiberg, O. G. Missouri river basin development program. 1950.	333.9 H688m
Hoover, C. B. Economic resources and policies of the South. 1951.	330.975 H769e
Humphrey, R. D. Georges Sorel, prophet without honor. 1951.	335 So68Yh
Kennedy, Gail. Democracy and the gospel of wealth. 1949.	339.2 K382d
Krishnamurti, B. V. Pricing in planned economy. 1949.	338.5 K897p
Lerner, A. P. Economics of employment. 1951.	330.1 L562e
Lewisohn, S. A. Human leadership in industry. 1945.	331.1 L589h
Lutz, F. A. The theory of investment of the firm. 1951.	330.1 L978t
Menger, Karl. Principles of economics. 1950.	330.1 M525p
Mezerik, A. G. The pursuit of plenty. 1950.	333.7 M579p
Millett, J. D. The process and organization of government planning. 1947.	338.91 M619p
Mises, L. von. Socialism. 1951.	335 M687s
Murphy, H. C. The National debt in war and transition. 1950.	336.73 M951n
Poole, K. E. Fiscal policies and the American economy. 1951.	336.73 P787f
Roberts, H. L. Rumania; political problems of an agrarian state. 1951.	330.9498 R542r
Rozwenc, E. C. The new deal, revolution or evolution? 1949.	330.973 R819n
Schlegel, M. W. Ruler of the Reading: The life of Franklin B. Gowen, 1836-1889.	385 G747Xs
Smith, H. L. Airways abroad, the story of American world air routes. 1950.	387.7 Sm58a
Thornton, Henry. An enquiry into the nature and effects of the paper credity of Great Britain (1802). 1939.	332.5 T395e

Education - Psychology

Billings, M. E. Group methods of studying occupations. 1941.	371.425 B496g
Bonser, F. G. Industrial arts for elementary schools. 1923.	371.426 B644i
Brooke, E. E. You and your personality, a guide to effective living. 1949.	137 B79y
Cameron, N. A. Behavior pathology. 1951.	132 C145b
Crow, L. D. High school education. 1951.	373 C885h
Davey, M. A. Everyday occupations. 1950.	371.425 D279e
Educational policies commission. Education of the gifted. 1950.	371.955 Ed83e
Faunce, F. C. Developing the core curriculum.	375 F273d
Forrester, Gertrude. Methods of vocational guidance. 1951.	371.425 F77m
Frost, G. E. The material and spiritual destiny of man. 1948.	133.9 F929m
Garrett, H. E. Great experiments in psychology. 3d ed. 1951.	150.9 G19
Gray, James, The University of Minnesota, 1851-1951.	378.776 M666Xg
Hagman, H. L. The administration of American public schools. 1951.	371.2 H123a
Horrocks, J. E. The psychology of adolescence: behavior and development. 1951.	136.7 H786p
Hurlock, E. B. Child development. 1950.	372.1 H939

Klein, D. B. Abnormal psychology. 1951.	132 K672a
Melchior, W. T. Instructional supervision. 1950.	371.2 M481i
Moehlman, A. B. School administration. 1951.	371.2 M722s
Morlan, R. L. Intergovernmental relations in education. 1950.	379.776 M827i
Newkirk, L. V. Tests and measurements in industrial education. 1935.	371.426 N46t
Schroeder, L. M. A guide to the health instruction program for the secondary school. 1949.	371.7 Sch76g
Sheldon, W. H. The varieties of temperament. 1942.	137 Sh43v
Sifferd, Calvin S. Residence hall counseling. 1950.	371.42 Si21r
Spears, Harold. Principles of teaching. 1951.	371.3 Sp31p
Stevens, S. S. Handbook of experimental psychology. 1951.	150.72 St47h
Western Governor's Conference. Western regional cooperation in higher education; a proposed program. 1951.	378.78 W525W

Physical Education

Bookwalter, K. W. A syllabus for introduction to research in health, physical education and recreation. 1950.	613.7 B644s
Bovard, J. F. Tests & measurements in physical education. 1949.	613.7 B669
Fischer, Hugo. Individual and dual stunts. 1950.	613.724 F523i
Scheerer, W. W. High school intramural program. 1951.	613.73 Sch22h

PURE SCIENCE

General Works

Craig, G. S. Science for the elementary school teacher. 1947.	507 C844s
Freedman, Paul. The principles of scientific research. 1950.	507.2 F875p
Jeans, J. H. The growth of physical science. 1951.	509 J346g
National Research Council. University research and patent problems. 1949.	507.2 N212u

Mathematics

Hague. An introduction to vector analysis. 1950.	512.2 H123i
Pease, E. M. J. Engineering trigonometry. 1946.	514 P322e
Weyl, Hermann. Philosophy of mathematics and natural science. 1949.	510.1 W546p

Physical Sciences

Barnett, L. K. The universe and Dr. Einstein. 1950.	531 B264u
Behar, M. F. The handbook of measurement and control. 1951.	530.78 B395h
Bozorth, R. M. Ferromagnetism. 1951.	538 B719f
Coryell, C. D. Radiochemical studies: the fission products. 1951.	541.38 C819r
Dieke, G. H. Spectroscopic properties of uranium compounds. 1949.	535.84 D563s

Guthrie, Andrew. The characteristics of electric discharges in magnetic fields. 1949. 537.53 G984c
Herzberg. Molecular spectra and molecular structure. 1950. 535.84 H447m
Hickey, J. C. Introducing the universe. 1951. 523 H526i
Hoyle, Fred. The nature of the universe. 1950. 523 H852n
Katz, J. J. The chemistry of uranium. 1951. 546.79 K159c
Kimball, A. H. Bibliography of research on heavy hydrogen compounds. 1949. 546.11 K561b
Quill, L. L. The chemistry and metallurgy of miscellaneous materials: thermodynamics. 1950. 541.36 Q41c
Rossi, B. B. Ionization chambers and counters. 1949. 539.7 R735i
Schonland, B. F. J. The flight of thunderbolts. 1950. 537.4 Sch65f
Smart, W. M. The origin of the earth. 1951. 523.1 Sm29o
Wahl, Arthur C. Radioactivity applied to chemistry. 1951. 541.38 W125r
Weissberger, Arnold. Technique of organic chemistry. 1949. 541.3 W436t
Williams, T. I. An introduction to chromatography. 1948. 544.9 W675i
Zechmeister, Lasalo. Progress in chromatography. 1950. 544.9 Z19p

Geology

Carson, R. L. The sea around us. 1951. 551.46 C239s
Le Roy, L. W. Subsurface geologic methods. 1950. 550.72 L562s
Pearl, R. M. Guide to geologic literature. 1951. 550 P316g
Pirsson, L. V. Rocks and rock minerals. 1947. 552 P669r.
Thomas, H. E. The conservation of ground water. 1951. 551.49 T363c
Turner, F. J. Igneous and metamorphic petrology. 1951. 552.1 T853i

Biological Sciences

American museum of natural history. The world of fishes. 1947. 597 Am35w
Ashley-Montagu, M. F. Statement on race. 1951. 572 As35s
Axelrod, D. I. Studies in late Tertiary paleobotany. 1950. 561.197 Ax22s
Bisset, K. A. The cytology and life-history of bacteria. 1950. 589.95 B544c
British museum (Nat. hist.) Dept. of entomology. British blood-sucking files. 1939. 595.77 B777b
Cain, H. T. Petroglyphs of central Washington. 1950. 571.73 C123p
Chitwood, B. G. An introduction to nematology. 1950. 595.13 fC449i
Iterson, Gerrit van. Martinus Willem Beijerinck. 1940. 574 B396Xi
Kopac, M. J. The mechanisms of cell division. 1951. 576.3 K838m
Lundegardh, H. G. Leaf analysis. 1951. 581.497 L972L
Lwoff, Andre. Problems of morphogenesis in ciliates. 1950. 593.17 L979p
Lydekker, Richard. The deer of all lands. 1898. 599.7 fL983d
Makino, Sajiro. An atlas of the chromosome numbers in animals. 576.3 M289a
Murie, O. J. The elk of North America. 1951. 599.7 M945e
Patrick, Ruth. A proposed biological measure of stream conditions, based on a survey of the Conestoga basin. 574.929 P275p
Pomerleau, Rene. Mushrooms of eastern Canada and the United States. 1951. 589.22 P771m
Raper, K. B. A manual of the penicillia. 1949. 589.23 R18m
Sayar, H. Z. Miltigenes and multigenic inheritance in the carpel number character of Gossypium herbaceum. 1950 575.2 Sa99m
Scheinfeld, Amram. The new You and heredity. 1950. 575.1 Sch25y
Schmidt, Fritz. Naturgeschichte des baum- und des steinmarders. 1943. 599.7 Sch53n
Simon, J. R. Wyoming fishes. 1946. 597 Si54w
Snodgrass, R. E. Comparative studies on the head of mandibulate arthropods. 591.48 Sn52c

Medicine and Allied Fields

Bloom, William. Histopathology of irradiation from external and internal sources. 1948. 612.014 B623h

Brookes, V. J. Poisons, their properties, chemical identification, symptoms, and emergency treatments. 1946. 615.9 B79p

Cecil, R. L. A textbook of medicine. 1951. 616 C324

Conference on biological antioxidants, New York. Biological antioxidants. 1948. 612.01517 C76b

Fink, R. M. Biological studies with polonium, radium, and plutonium. 1950. 612.01531 F495b

Kahn, R. L. Serology with lipid antigen. 1950. 616.95 K122s

Monge, Carlos. Acclimatization in the Andes. 1948. 612.2751 M747a

Phelps, E. B. Public health engineering. 1948. 614 P512p

Rosenblueth, Arturo. The transmission of nerve impulses at neuroeffector junctions and peripheral synapses. 1950. 612.89 R723t

Shattuck, G. C. Diseases of the tropics. 1951. 614.5 Sh25d

Smiley, D. F. Your health. 1951. 613 Sm44y

Spear, M. R. Keeping idle hands busy. 1950. 615.851 Sp31K

Stone, R. S. Industrial medicine on the Plutonium Project. 1951. 612.014 St72i

Tannenbaum, A. E. Toxicology of uranium. 615.9 T157t

Voegtlin, Carl. Pharmacology and toxicology of uranium compounds. 1949. 615.9 V856p

Woodside, Moya. Sterilization in North Carolina. 1950. 613.94 W868s

Engineering

American Institute of Chemical Engineers. A.I.Ch.E. student contest problems and the prize winning solutions, 1932-1949. 660.76 Am35s

American Society for Testing Materials. ASTM manual on quality control of materials. 1951. 620.1 Am35am

Blalock, G. C. Principles of electrical engineering. 1950. 621.3 B589p

Brown, R. Q. Introduction to engineering problems. 1948. 620.7 B814i

Buhler, F. A. Filters and filter presses for the separation of liquids and solids. 1914. 660.284 B867f

Carville, T.E.M. Fractional horsepower motor maintenance. 1949. 621.31364 C257f

Crouse, W. H. Electrical appliance servicing. 1950. 621.3 C884e

Freudenthal, Alfred. The inelastic behavior of engineering materials and structures. 1950. 620.1 F895i

Higdon, Archie. Engineering mechanics. 1949. 620.1 H534e

Johnson, J. J. Precision measurement, methods and formulas. 621.75 J633p

Kimberly, E. E. Electrical engineering. 1951. 621.3 K569e

Moskowitz, Sidney. Pulse techniques. 1951. 621.38 M853p

Nordell, Eskel. Water treatment for industrial and other uses. 1951. 628.1 N753w

Social Science Research Council. Committee on Social and Economic aspects of Atomic Energy. Public reaction to the Atomic bomb and world affairs. 1947. 623.45 So13p

Treybal, R. E. Liquid extraction. 1951. 660.284 T729L

U.S.Dept. of Agriculture. Flood control Coordinating Committee. Survey report: Run-off and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention for flood control purposes, Boise River watershed, Idaho. 1940. 627.1 Un28s

U. S. Mississippi River Commission. Investigation of the design and control of asphalt paving mixtures. 1948. 625.8 Un3i

U. S. Mississippi River Commission. Morganza control structure; review of use of long and heavily loaded piles. 1950. 624.154 Un3m

U. S. Mississippi River Commission. Soil compaction investigations. 1949-50. 620.19 Un36s

U. S. Mississippi River Commission. Soil pressure cell investigation. 1944. 620.19 Un36so

Agriculture

Brown, A.W.A. Insect control by chemicals. 1951. 634.016 B815i

Cocannouer, J. A. Weeds, guardians of the soil. 1950. 632.7 C64W

Curran, C. H. Insects in your life. 1951. 632.2 C936i

Ensminger, M. E. Horse husbandry. 1951. 636.1 En78h

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council. Malayan fisheries. 1949. 639.2 In2m

Innis, H. A. The fur-trade of Canada. 1927. 636.9 In6f

Maynard, L. A. Animal nutrition. 1951. 635.5 M454a

Miles, H. W. Insect pests of glasshouse crops. 1948. 632.2 M593i

Padwick, G. W. Manual of rice diseases. 1950. 632.6 P136m

Tarr, S. A. J. Leaf curl disease of cotton. 1951. 632.6 T176L

U. S. Mississippi River Commission. Correlation of soil properties with geologic information. 1949. 631 Un3c

Wormald, Hugh. Diseases of fruits and hops. 1946. 632.6 W893d

Forestry - Wildlife

Aaltonen, V. T. Boden und Wald. 1948. 634.91315 Aa45b

Baker, R. St. B. Green glory, the forests of the world. 1949. 634.9 B176g

Greeley, W. B. Forests and men. 1951. 634.9091 G819f

Haig-Brown, R.L.H. The western angler, an account of Pacific salmon and western trout in British Columbia. 1947. 799.17 H125w

Tilden, Freeman. The national parks, what they mean to you and me. 1951. 634.987114 T452n

Home Economics

Berrall, J. S. Flowers and table settings. 1951. 642 B459f

De Armond, F. F. The laundry industry. 1950. 648 D347L

Hallen, Julienne. How to make foreign dolls and their costumes. 1950. 649.55 H153h

Roberts, P. E. The book of table arrangements, with flowers, fruits and other decorative elements. 1951. 642 R543b

Taylor, L. D. Know your fabrics. 1951. 646.1 T215k

Technology

American petroleum institute. Annual report of progress - fundamental research on occurrence and recovery of petroleum, 1948-49. 1950. 665.5 Am345an

Boas, Walter. An introduction to the pysics of metals and alloys. 1947. 669 B63p

Dunstan, A. E. The science of petroleum. v.5, pt.1. 1950. 665.5 D923s

Forbes, R. J. Metallurgy in antiquity. 1950. 669 F746m

Koppeschaar, Edward. Evaporation in the cane and the beet sugar factory. 1914. 664.1 K839e
Logan, Harlan. How much do you know about glass? 1951. 666.1 L828h
Pratt, W. E. World geography of petroleum. 1950. 665.5 P889w
Sage, B. H. Thermodynamic properties of the lighter paraffin hydrocarbons and nitrogen. 1950. 665.5 Sa18t
Steinour, H. H. Aqueous cimentitious systems containing lime and alumina. 1951. 666.9 St37a
Universal Atlas Cement Company. Universal Atlas handbook of concrete construction. 1943. 693.5 Un3u

FINE ARTS

Art and Architecture

Caplow, Theodore. City planning. 1950. 710 C172c
Feininger, Andreas. Feininger on photography. 1949. 770 F327f
Spielvogel, Samuel. A selected bibliography on city and regional planning. 1951. 710 Sp44s
Sprungman, Ormal I. Photography afield. 1951. 778.71 Sp89p

Music

Geiringer, Karl. Haydn, a creative life in music. 1946. 780.92 H324Xg
Myers, L. K. Teaching children music in the elementary school. 1950. 780.7 M989t
Reti, R. R. The thematic process in music. 1951. 781.61 R314t
Strunk, W. O. Source readings in music history, from classical antiquity through the romantic era. 1950. 780.9 St89s
Thompson, C. O. Keys to teaching elementary school music. 1949. 780 T382k
Volpe, M. M. Arnold Volpe, bridge between two musical worlds. 1950. 780.92 V888Xv

Dramatics - The Theater

Barrymore, Lionel. We Barrymores. 1951. 792 B2791X
Hart, W. S. My life east and west. 1929. 792 H251X
Huff, Theodore. Charlie Chaplin. 1951. 792 C365Xh
Joseph, B. L. Elizabethan acting. 1951. 792 J774e
Macqueen-Pope, W. J. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. 1946. 792 L846Xm
Marshall, Norman. The other theatre. 1948. 792 M357o
Speaight, George. Juvenile drama; the history of the English toy theatre. 1946. 791.5 Sp31j

LITERATURE

Adams, Lucille. Huckleberry Finn; a descriptive bibliography of the Huckleberry Finn collection at the Buffalo Public Library. 1950. 813 C591aZ
Beck, Warren. Into thin air. 1950. 813 B388i
Benet, S. V. The magic of poetry and the poet's art. 1936. 808.1 B435m

Bennett, M. R. The world of Willa Cather. 1951.	813 C28Xb
Bright, Verne. Mountain man. 1949.	811 B768m
Cannon, L. G. Come home at even. 1951.	813 C164c
Cary, Joyce. A fearful joy. 1949.	823 C258f
Chittick, V.L.C. Ring-tailed roarers; tall tales of the American frontier, 1830-60. 1941.	813 C449r
Cooper, Sir Duff. Operation heartbreak. 1950.	823 C784o
Daiches, David. Willa Cather, a critcal introduction. 1951.	813 C28Yd
Fabricius, J. W. A castle in Carinthia. 1940.	839.33 F11cE
Faulkner, William. Doctor Martino and other stories. 1934.	813 F273d
Faverty, F. E. Matthew Arnold, the ethnologist. 1951.	824 Ar65Yf
Fisher, A. W. Two stars in a window. 1946.	811 F531t
Fisher, Vardis. The valley of vision. 1951.	813 F53v
Fogazzaro, Antionio. The patriot. 1906.	853 F687pE
Garth, David. Fire on the wind. 1951.	813 G197f
Gutierrez Najera. Prosa selecta. 1948.	863 G985p
Hemingway, Ernest. In our time. 1925.	813 H37i
Howe, Irving. Sherwood Anderson. 1951.	813 An2Yh
Kozlenko, William. One hundred non-royalty radio plays. 1941.	812.8 K849o
Lea, K. M. Italian popular comedy. 1934.	852.9 L462i
Levi, Carlo. The watch. 1951.	853 L578oE
Matthiessen, F. O. Theodore Dreiser. 1951.	813 D81Xm
Randolph, Vance. We always lie to strangers; tall tales from the Ozarks. 1951.	817.8 R159w
Reinhold, Meyer. Essentials of Greek and Roman classics. 1950.	880.9 R275e
Sartre, J. P. The age of reason. 1947.	843 Sa77aE
Sartre, J. P. The reprieve. 1947.	843 Sa77sE
Sartre, J. P. Troubled sleep. 1951.	843 Sa77mE
Seeley, Mabel. The crying sisters. 1944.	813 Se34c
Seeley, Mabel. The listening house. 1938.	813 Se34L
Snell, G. D. And - if man triumph. 1938.	813 Sn27a
Street, J. H. Oh, promised land. 1940.	813 St83o
Strong, L. A. G. The sacred river. 1951.	823 J853Ys
Three Icelandic sagas: Gunnlaugs saga Ormstungu, Bandamanna saga, Droplaugarsona saga. 1950.	839.6 Th13
Williams, B. A. Come spring. 1940.	813 W671c

HISTORY AND TRAVEL

Allan, H. S. John Hancock, patriot in purple. 1948.	973.3 H191Xa
Anderson, E. G. Chief Seattle. 1943.	970.2 Se18Xa
Andrews, Roy C. Heart of Asia; true tales of Far East. 1951.	915 An27h
Armitage, C. T. Guam, Uncle Sam's outpost. 1950.	919.67 Ar55g
Bisbee, Eleanor. The new Turks;pioneers of the Republic. 1951.	949.6 B54n
Blanshard, P. Communism, democracy, and Catholic power. 1951.	947.084 B611c
Bradley, O. N. A soldier's story. 1951.	940.942 B728s
Brooks, Juanita. The Mountain Meadows Massacre. 1950.	979.2 B791m
Burt, M. S. Philadelphia, holy experiment. 1945.	974.811 B95p
Carr, E. H. The Bolshevik revolution, 1917-1923. 1950.	947.084 C23b
Catton, Bruce. Mr. Lincoln's army. 1951.	973.7 C297m
Chamberlin, W. H. America's second crusade. 1950.	940.931 C355a
Chase, L. E. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. 1950.	920.7 R59Xc
Christie, E. W. H. The Antarctic problem. 1951.	999 C463a
Clifton, A. S. Time of fallen blossoms. 1951.	915.2 C613t
Copp, J. D. The Samoan dance of life. 1950.	919.61 C793s
Denison, Webster. Alaska today. 1950.	917.98 D415a
Dobby, E. H. G. Southeast Asia. 1950.	915.9 D651s
Dryden, Cecil. Up the Columbia for furs. 1949.	917.95 D847u
East, W. G. The changing map of Asia. 1950.	915 Ea77c

Edward VIII, King of Great Britain. A king's story. 1951.	942.084 Ed93X
Eyck, Erich. Pitt versus Fox, father & son,1735-1806.1950.	942.07 Ey22p
Goodwyn, Frank. Life on the King Ranch. 1951.	917.64 G638L
Grinnell, G. B. When buffalo ran. 1927.	970.1 G885w
Haley, J. E. Jeff Milton, a good man with a gun. 1949.	978 M642Xh
Hamilton, W. T. My sixty years on the plains. 1951.	978 H18X
Hanks, L. M. Tribe under trust. 1950.	970.5 H194t
Harlow, A. F. The serene Cincinnatians. 1950.	917.717[illegible] H227s
Hart. H. H. Sea road to the Indies. 1950.	910.9 G14Xh
Heilprin, Angelo. Mont Pelee & the tragedy of Martinique. 1902.	972.98 H363m
Hemingway, Ernest, The Spanish earth. 1938.	946.08 H373s
Hill, J. L. The end of the Cattle Trail.	978 H553e
Hitti, P. K. History of Syria. 1951.	956.9 H638h
Holorenshaw, Henry. The levellers and the English revolution.	942.06 H741L
Hunt, R. D. A short history of California. 1929,	979.4 H914s
Hyslop,B.F. A guide to general cahiers of 1789. 1936.	944.041 H999g
Isherwood, Christopher. The Condor and the Cows. 1949.	918 Is3c
Jaques, F. P. Snowshoe country. 1944.	917.76 J276s
Kalme, Albert. Total terror. 1951.	947.4 K126t
Kennedy, J. P. The surrender of King Leopold. 1950.	940.942 K383 s
Komorowski, Tadeusz. The secret army. 1951.	940.93438 K836s
Lockwood, C. A. Sink 'em all; submarine warfare in Pacific.1951.	940.945 L814s
Lods,Adolphe. Israel,from its beginning to middle of 8th century	933 L822i
Lyman, G. D. Ralston's ring. 1937.	979.4 L989r
MacNutt, F. A. Bartholomew de las Casas. 1909.	972.02 C264Xm
Mahaffy, Sir J.P. A history of Egypt under Ptolemaic dynasty.	932 M277h
Masson-Oursel, Paul. Ancient India and Indian civilization.1934.	934 M388a
Oakes, M.vanC. Beyond the Windy Place. 1951.	917.281 Oa4b
Raaen, Aagot. Grass of the earth. 1950.	917.84 R11g
Rauch, Basil. Roosevelt:from Munich to Pearl Harbor. 1950.	973.917 R677Xra
Rowse, A. L. The England of Elizabeth. 1950.	942.055 R799e
Rukavina, Kathaleen. Jungle pathfinder. 1951.	916.895 St45Xr
Russell, R. J. Culture worlds. 1951.	910 R917c
Sant F ,N.M. Schools of American Research Morleyana. 1950.	913.726 M827Xs
Shannon, J. B. Toward a new politics in the South. 1949.	975 Sh19t
Sprout. Foundations of national power. 1951.	909.82 Sp7f
Stace, W. T. What are our values? 1950.	917.3 St12w
Stampp, K. M. And the war came. 1950.	973.7 St23a
Stimpson, G. W. A book about American history. 1950.	973.07 St56b
Stransky, Jan. East wind over Prague. 1950.	943.7 St81e
Utley, Freda. The China story. 1951.	951 Ut4c
Vandercook, J. W. Great sailor. 1951.	910.4 C77Xv
Wallas, Graham. The life of Francis Place. 1951.	942.073 P69Xw
Welles, Sumner. Seven decisions that shaped history. 1951.	940.931 W459s
White, T. H. The age of scandal. 1950.	942.07 W585a
Wilson, J. A. The burden of Egypt. 1951.	913.32 W694b
Winther, O. O. The Great Northwest. 1950.	979.5 W737g
Woodford, F. B. Lewis Cass, the last Jeffersonian. 1950.	973.5 C27Xw

MISCELLANY

Cook, R. C. Human fertility. 1951.	312 C773h
Evans, H. H. Western bibliographies. 1951.	016.978 Ev15w
Hooker, Richard. A century of service; the Massachusetts story.	368.3 M387Xh
Kendall, M. G. The advanced theory of statistics. 1948.	311.2 K335a
Larson, R. E. Life insurance mathematics. 1951.	368.3 L329L
May, E. C. The Prudential. 1950.	368.3 P951Xm
Vogt, Hans. Salishan studies. 1940.	497 V868s
Wilson, Margery. The woman you want to be. 1942.	395 W695w

LIBRARY STAFF

ADMINISTRATION, Lee Zimmerman, Librarian	8811
General Assistant, Rodney Waldron	25081
Secretary, Mary E. Pope	8811
READER'S SERVICE, Charles Webbert	25672
Reference Section	
- Reference Assistant, Fred Waldeck	25672
Documents Section	
- Documents Librarian, Stanley Shepard	25672
Loan Section	
- Loan Librarian, Mary Brasch	8445
- Loan Assistant, Louise McMinn	8445
Serials Section	
- Serials Librarian, Louise Slade	25081
- Serials Assistant, Cornelia Salamun	25081
TECHNICAL PROCESSES, Leonard Thorp	8811
Catalog Section	
- Catalog Librarian, Nancy Atkinson	8811
- Library Assistant, Helen Zachman	8811
- Typist, Marguerite Jensen	8811
- Typist, LaVerne E. Schwartz	8811
Order Section	
- Order Assistant, P. Dean Vanderwall	8811
- Order Clerk, Maxine Bonner	8811
Book Processing & Repair Section	
- Processor, Evelyn Walmsley	25672

*

LIBRARY HOURS

REGULAR SESSION:	
Monday-Friday	7:45 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
	7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
Saturday	7:45 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	2:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
SUMMER SESSION:	
Monday-Friday	7:45 a.m. - 12:00 noon
	1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday	8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Sunday	Closed
BETWEEN SESSIONS:	
Monday-Friday	8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon
	1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Saturday	8:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon
Sunday	Closed
REGISTRATION DAYS:	
	8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon
	1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
	Closed evenings